

THE FISCAL CORPORATION.

The following is a synopsis of the bill establishing the Fiscal Corporation of the United States...

The first section establishes a Fiscal Corporation of the United States in the District of Columbia...

The second section provides that the subscription books shall be opened on the first Monday of October next...

The third section enacts, that no individual or corporation shall subscribe for more than 2000 shares...

The fourth section prescribes the manner in which the commissioners shall keep the money paid in...

The fifth section enacts that no subscription shall be transferred until after the whole amount of the second instalment is paid in...

The sixth section relates to the manner in which the subscription for the United States shall be paid...

The seventh section creates the subscribers a corporation and body politic, under the name of "the Fiscal Corporation of the United States..."

The eighth section provides for nine directors, three to be appointed by the President and the Senate, the other six to be elected annually...

The ninth section provides that as soon as ten dollars per share are actually paid (exclusive of the United States subscription) directors may be appointed...

The tenth section gives the directors power to employ clerks, &c., and to fix their salaries...

The eleventh section contains the fundamental articles of the constitution of said corporation...

1st. The number of votes which stockholders shall be entitled to give for directors—no proxy of more than ninety days standing to be valid...

2d. Five of the six directors only to be eligible for the second year, and no director shall be elected more than five out of six years in succession...

3d. None but a stockholder and resident citizen to be a director, and not more than two to be from any one State, who shall be paid such sum for their services as the stockholders shall direct...

4th. Not less than five directors shall constitute a board for transacting business, and three of these shall be those elected by the stockholders...

5th. Any number of stockholders, not less than twenty, holding not less than one thousand shares, may at any time call a general meeting...

6th. Cashier to give a bond with two or more sureties for not less than fifty thousand dollars...

7th. The Corporation shall hold only real estate enough for the convenient transaction of its business...

8th. The debts of the Corporation, over and above the deposits, shall never exceed \$17,500,000, and in case of excess the directors shall be liable...

9th. The Corporation shall not deal in any thing but foreign bills of exchange, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another, gold and silver, goods or lands purchased on execution, or goods taken in payment for debt...

10th. No loan shall be made to government exceeding one million, or to any state exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, unless authorized by act of Congress...

11th. The stock of the Corporation to be assignable...

12th. The bills obligatory and of credit under seal, to be a sign by endorsement: Provided no bill of credit shall be for more than five thousand dollars, or longer than one year...

13th. All bills or notes issued, payable to bearer or order, shall be made payable on demand...

14th. Half yearly dividends to be made, not exceeding three and a half per cent. When a surplus amounting to two millions has accumulated, any excess shall be paid over to the Treasury of the United States; and on the expiration of the charter, any surplus, after payment of dividends, and reimbursing the capital, shall be paid to the Treasurer...

15th. An annual statement of the debts unpaid and over-due, and of the surplus profits, to be made...

16th. The directors are authorized to establish agencies in any State or Territory, and to employ any agent or agents, or with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, any bank or banks; and the same agencies to relinquish at pleasure, and the same agent or agents to remove, and to commit to such agents, or to banks, such portion of the business of said corporation as they may think fit...

17th. The Secretary of the Treasury to inspect the books and accounts of the Corporation at his pleasure; and the condition of the Corporation to be published monthly under the direction of the Secretary. No part of the proceedings to be kept secret from the government directors...

18th. No not less than five dollars shall be issued, but Congress may make on the lowest. The Corporation shall never have in circulation in bills more than three times the amount of specie in another...

19th. The debts due to the Corporation shall never exceed 75 per cent. advance on the capital advanced...

20th. The Corporation shall not hold any public stock unless taken for debt...

21st. The Corporation shall not pay out any thing but specie and its own notes...

22d. No bill of exchange to be bought or sold, and no loan to be made in the District of Columbia, except to government...

23d. All notes except ten dollar notes to be signed by the President and cashier, and made payable at Washington or at any one of the branches. The Tens and under may be issued by the branches...

24th. The notes shall be received at any of the branches or at Washington, whether issued there or not...

25th. The officers and agents not permitted to borrow of the Corporation nor shall any bill, &c. with the name of any one of the officers or agents upon it, in any capacity, be discounted...

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The twelfth section provides, that in case of the corporation dealing in merchandise, treble the amount shall be forfeited by the persons giving the notes...

The thirteenth section provides, that in case more than one million is loaned to the Government, or more than one hundred thousand dollars to any State, without special law the persons authorising it shall forfeit treble the amount of the excess...

The fourteenth section makes the bills of the corporation which are payable on demand receivable for all public dues, unless the corporation or any of its agencies suspend specie payments...

The fifteenth section requires the corporation to transfer the public money from place to place, and disburse the same without commission or difference of exchange...

The sixteenth section directs the public money to be deposited in the corporation...

The seventeenth section provides, that in case of suspension the holders of the notes shall be entitled to twelve per cent. interest, after protest of the notes...

The eighteenth section provides for the punishment of counterfeiting...

The nineteenth section is on the same subject...

The twentieth section provides for the punishment of embezzlement of the funds by any officer or clerk...

The twenty-first section declares that Congress shall establish no other similar corporation or Bank during the continuance of this...

The twenty-second section provides, that in case the subscriptions are not filled up before the first Monday in May next, Congress may declare the law null and void...

The twenty-third section relates to the proceedings to be had in case of a violation of the charter...

The twenty-fourth section gives Congress or the President power to sue out an injunction against the corporation in case it attempt to carry on any business not allowed by the act...

Steamship President.

A Saint Thomas paper contains a letter, said to have been found in a bottle picked up at sea, which purports to give an account of the loss of the President, written by one of those on board. The National Gazette, in which we find it republished, says that the statement is wholly improbable. It is as follows:

"On Iceberg, March 17th, 1841.—To whomsoever these presents shall come, they are addressed, not in the hope of obtaining aid, but to apprise our friends of our awful and inevitable fate. We, unhappy passengers and company of the President Steamer had rough weather from the hour of our departure from New York.

"On the night of the 14th instant, I blew a hurricane, with hail and snow, and the lookout was unable to see a cable's length from the ship. At about half past seven p. m., being then under close reefed topsails, she encountered an island of ice, so rapidly did she fill, that we had barely time to escape to the ice before she went down.

"The above is all a sheer fiction, without a word of truth.

Another Extensive Bank Robbery.

UPWARDS OF NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.—We learn from the Richmond Compiler, that the Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, was entered on the night of the 21st or 22d inst. by means of false keys, and robbed of ninety two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars! Fortunately for the Bank, \$72,135 of this large amount were mutilated notes issued by the branch, stamped on the face, "Cancelled," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber or robbers, and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Synopsis of the Bankrupt Bill.

§ 1. Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established throughout the U. S.—and that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due to each other, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act shall be deemed bankrupts, and be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandise, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than \$2,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may upon petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: when ever such debtor shall depart the state of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditor; or shall procure himself to be arrested, or have his goods, &c., taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, &c., or conceal them, to prevent their being levied on, or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c.—Provided, however, any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor may, by petition to such court, have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts of such bankruptcy.

§ 2. Enacts that all future payments conveyances, &c. made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice shall be deemed void, and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy, shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that, in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, he has at any time given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, in contemplation of a passage of a bankruptcy law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c., which may be by the laws of the states respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

§ 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter mentioned, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against the assignee shall abate by death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed \$300, and also the wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the Court.

§ 4. Every bankrupt who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted unless after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days notice is given to all his creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificates should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purpose of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number and value of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate, to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

§ 5. Creditors coming in and proving their debts, in the manner hereof prescribed, shall be paid, pro rata, and no priority or preference shall be allowed; except for debts due in the United States, and laborers in service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

§ 6. The district court, in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the court always to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

§ 7. All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy, shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested state judge, in such form as the court may direct. But such proof of debts shall be open to contestation.

§ 8. The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

§ 9. All sales, transfers, &c. by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the court—all assets shall be paid into the court within sixty days from the time of their receipt, subject to the order of the court for their dis-

position—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

§ 10. The court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interest of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

§ 11. The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c., upon any property, and to render a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause why such order or direction should not be passed.

§ 12. The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy shall be deemed matter of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

§ 13. This provides for cases in which two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and direct the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint or separate, to creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distribution and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if it had been against one person alone.

§ 14. Prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of lands of the bankrupt.

§ 15. Confers upon the circuit court of the U. S. for the District of Columbia, and upon the superior courts of the territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c. vested in the district court of the U. S. in cases of bankruptcy.

§ 16. Prescribes the time when the act shall commence taking effect, and the period of its duration.

Shower of Flesh and Blood.

It is only a few weeks since we had an account from the East, of a fall of manna of the richest quality. And now we give below an extract from the Nashville Banner of the 20th ult. which mentions a fall of flesh and blood, not of quails, we presume, but still animal flesh, fat and lean, and a goodly quantity of blood. This is really marvellous, if true:

On Tuesday we heard from various persons, that a shower, apparently of flesh and blood, had fallen in Wilcox county, near Lebanon, in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Frost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, with the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon: we have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they appear to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon, we leave that to able and more scientific heads. When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Frost, we shall furnish our readers with the result.

LEBANON, August 8, 1841.

Dr. G. Frost—I have sent you some matter, which appears from an authentic source to have fallen from the clouds.

With me there can be no doubt of its being animal matter, blood, muscular fibre, adipose matter: Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles, for the cause of this phenomenon. The particles I send you, I gathered with my own hands from the extent of surface over which it has spread, and the regular manner it exhibited on some green tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain; and it is stated on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud, no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time. It took place on Friday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, about five miles N. E. of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of blood the other particles, composed of muscle and fat, although the proportions of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than of other properties.

I am, in haste, your most obedient,

W. P. SAYLE.

The Case of Mary C. Rogers.

The Planet—a penny paper—of this morning tells a strange story about this young lady. It asserts that a letter was received in this city yesterday, from Pittsburg, the writer of which alleges that he had just seen and conversed with Miss Rogers there, in company with a Mr. Gatchell, to whom she was supposed to be married. That she told him she had left New York clandestinely, because her mother urged her to marry a man she did not like, and that she was going to an uncle in Illinois. Farther that she had left a letter on the table addressed to her mother, telling her of the course she was about to take, &c.

The Planet says that Mr. Crommelin, on seeing this letter (the one from Pittsburg,) set off immediately for Illinois; and that Mrs. Rogers denies having found any letter from Mary.

This is a strange and improbable story; and there is so much recklessness, in some of the papers, about making statements on doubtful authority, or none at all, no matter how grave the subject, that we cannot but hesitate in giving to it the least particle of credence. If it were true some of the other morning papers would, we think, have had some notice of it.

There is one circumstance, perhaps, that might be cited in corroboration of the Pittsburg letter, which, from the first, has often caused us to doubt as to her murder. Some two or three years ago, while in attendance upon the sear-shop of Mr. Anderson, Miss Rogers was abducted, or went in to concealment; that it might be believed she had been abducted, in order to create excitement and help the sale of the goods of her employer. After

the smoking of the extra cigars sold during the excitement had cleared away, the young woman returned as good as new.—N. Y. Com. Adc.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September 4, 1841.

Democratic Candidates.

FOR GOVERNOR, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

FOR ASSEMBLY, David B. Montgomery.

FOR COMMISSIONER, Philip Weiser.

FOR TREASURER, George Weiser.

FOR AUDITOR, Hugh Davison.

WHIG CANDIDATES, For Governor, JOHN BANKS.

For Assembly, GEN. HENRY FRICK.

For Commissioners, DAVID McWILLIAMS.

For Treasurer, PETER LAZARUS.

For Auditor, JACOB PAINTER.

The Canals are all in fine navigable order, the recent rains having fully replenished them with water.

The notes of the Towanda Bank, according to Bicknell's Reporter, should be quoted in our list with a dash. We have understood, however, that some of our country banks receive them for debts due.

Members of Congress are capable of rendering much important service to their constituents, in the transaction of business at the public offices at Washington. We have heard, on several occasions, the promptness and attention of the Hon. Jno. Snyder, the member from this district, spoken of. His obliging disposition, and correct business habits, has added many to his already numerous friends.

JAMES GAMBLE, Esq. has been unanimously nominated by the democrats of Lycoming county, as a candidate for the next legislature. Mr. Gamble was an efficient and highly respectable member of last legislature.

The Land Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President, which it will undoubtedly receive, as he recommended the measure.

The Antiracite Furnace of the Messrs. Groves, of Danville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

Friend Sixty of the Wilkesbarre Advocate asks us "to correct and bring forward the amount of Wyoming Coal Trade." Most cheerfully, if he will furnish it in his paper. Under the head of "Delaware & Hudson Coal Trade" he will find all correct.

A writer in the last Milton Ledger, who signs himself "A Republican," has made a most malignant attack upon David B. Montgomery, because the delegates nominated him for Assembly in preference to John McKinney or Jesse C. Horton, in which, as usual, Augusta and Sunbury come in for a full share of Billingsgate slander. The writer very properly observes, that the public will no doubt look for some evidence to prove his charges of unfairness and dishonesty against Mr. Montgomery. They have looked, and look in vain, to find any proof of the kind in his communication. A few political demagogues in the forks, for the purpose of furthering their own selfish designs, were determined to re-nominate Jesse C. Horton, and failing to effect their object, have determined to break down the democratic ticket. With this view they profess themselves the warm friends of John McKinney, who, unfortunately for himself, suffers himself to be made a tool of, for the double purpose of injuring Mr. Montgomery and advancing the election of Gen. Frick. Our readers will recollect, when the friends of Mr. Horton last fall pressed his nomination and election, we opposed him principally because he was deeply interested in contracts upon the public works and because it was improper to send a man to the legislature for the purpose of voting large appropriations of money for the benefit of himself and his friends. We predicted that Mr. Horton would be thus influenced if elected. We now ask the democracy of Northumberland county, whether our predictions were true or false. Have they not been fulfilled to the very letter? The same persons who were then interested in the election of Mr. Horton, made every effort to send him back again, although Mr. Horton committed in a tenfold greater degree, the same sins for which they then opposed Mr. Heginns. What stronger evidence need we want of the interested motives of these patriotic democrats? From David B. Montgomery they well know they have nothing to expect; hence their anxiety to elect Gen. Frick, and their apparent love for John McKinney, who has foolishly lent himself to effect the object of their unholy combination.

It is well known that a majority of the delegates came to the convention opposed to the nomination of Jesse C. Horton. It is also well known that they could not unite upon either John McKinney or Jacob Gearhart. They could therefore do nothing else than nominate Mr. Montgomery. Who then are opposed to the nomination? We answer, the same designing few, who opposed C. W. Heginns at the last election, because he voted for a nine months suspension, and who are now in favor of Jesse C. Horton, because he voted to give the banks five years. Such democrats must hold their principles exceedingly cheap.

The nomination of Mr. Montgomery was as fairly brought about as any nomination that was ever made, and the unanimity with which he will be supported on the east side of the river, will fully prove the fact. But to show what measures were resorted to, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Montgomery, we will state while the balloting was going on, an attempt was made to bribe one of the delegates, by offering to make him Sheriff, provided he would support Mr. Horton. The same offer was made to no less than five individuals last fall, in order to secure their support for Mr. Horton. Never a member of the legislature betrayed his trust, a trust unequivocally expressed, it was Mr. Horton. And yet his friends, these same men of principle according to their interests, who failed in securing his nomination, are now endeavoring to sow discord in the ranks of the party, by professing friendship to Mr. McKinney, who they know stands no chance of success, for the avowed object of promoting the election of Gen. Frick.

Amendment to the Bankrupt Law.

Unless the present Bankrupt Bill is so amended as to give jurisdiction to the state courts, it will remain as a dead letter upon the statute books, so is as many poor debtors are concerned. The proceeding must now be had in the U. S. Courts, which in many cases, would compel poor debtors to travel several hundred miles to avail themselves of the benefit of the law, at an expense often wholly beyond their reach. Congress should pass a law, conferring jurisdiction upon the state courts, and give power to the President Judges to appoint a commissioner of bankruptcy in each county. If this was done debtors of the most humble class could avail themselves of the benefits of the law.

A Democratic Meeting.

Will be held at the house of George Conrad, in Augusta township, on Saturday, the 10th day of September. All good Democrats are earnestly requested to attend. By order of the COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

I am charged in a communication in the "Milton Ledger," with having procured a nomination for the Assembly "unfairly and dishonestly" and am also accused by that print, and by certain individuals, who choose to oppose the democratic ticket for reasons best known to themselves, my treachery towards Capt. McKinney. I pronounce these charges false and malicious, let them be made by whom they may. If the delegates who voted for me in the convention acted dishonestly, or were imposed upon by others, it is unknown to me. They are all highly respectable men, well known in the county, and can speak for themselves. They will say that any fraud, treachery, imposition or bargaining was practised upon them, either myself or any other person, that induced them to cast their votes for me, I will at once withdraw from the contest. I did not desire a nomination, a would have positively refused to suffer my name be used in the convention, could I have been by Mr. McKinney could have been nominated.

All I ask is fair play, and if gentlemen choose to vote for Mr. McKinney, who is a very clever man, I have no objection.

DAVID B. MONTGOMERY August 30th, 1841.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Rush township, Northumberland county, friendly to the election of David R. Porter for Governor of this Commonwealth, held at Henry Dindings in said township on Saturday the 28th day of August, 1841, on motion of Jos. Patton, ABRHAM HOFFMAN was called to the chair. J. H. HURON and Jos. PATTON were appointed Vice Presidents, and Joseph Eckman Secretary.

The meeting being organized, and a motion made that the chair appoint a committee to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for its approbation, the chairman appointed Wm. Johnson, Is. Woolverton, John Pencyl, Jacob Reed, John H. Manly, Henry Dindling, Christian Foulk, Bol. Scott, Peter Haughawatt, John Dewitt, John H. Jr., Levi Miller, Andrew Runyan, Isaac Eppel Joseph Pegg and John Quick the committee.

After retiring a short time, they reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the inflexible, and fearless course which our patriotic governor, D. R. Porter, has hitherto pursued in charging the high functions of his responsible office, and that we will use our utmost exertions to see in October next his triumphant re-election to high station which he has hitherto filled with much credit, honor, dignity and rectitude.

Resolved, That we concur with entire approbation in the regular formed ticket, by the Democratic convention, held at Sunbury, Aug. 9, 1841.

Resolved, That we recognize David B. Montgomery as the fairly and regularly nominated democratic candidate for Assembly by said convention and have the highest confidence in his inviolable herance to sound democratic principles, as well as intellectual and moral qualifications, fairly but ably and fearlessly to represent the will of his constituents in the next legislature, and therefore will use all fair and upright means to secure his triumphant election in October next.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the measure of our democratic friends in the forks, in getting